

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
LIFE and REIGN
OF
PRINCE EDWARD,
AFTERWARDS
King EDWARD the First of England.

(Price Six-pence.)

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This little Piece is collected from the following
A U T H O R S.

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Cotton,	Kennet,
Easchard,	Fuller,
Carleton,	Speed,
Hollinghead,	Fox,
Hardin,	Tyrrel,
Hall,	Baker,
Snow,	Rapin,
Matthew Paris,	Sir W. Raleigh, and
Walsingham,	Cluverius.

King Edward the Fifth of England.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
LIFE and REIGN

Of the VALIANT
PRINCE EDWARD,

AFTERWARDS

King EDWARD the First of *England*,
Son to King HENRY the Third; and his
Princess ELEONORA.

On which HISTORY, is founded a PLAY,
written by Mr. THOMSON, call'd,

EDWARD and ELEONORA;
Now in Rehearsal at the Theatre in Covent-Garden.

Extracted from the Best HISTORIANS.

With a Geographical Description of that
PRINCE's Expedition to the Holy-Land, &c.



LONDON:

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe, in Pater-Noster-
Row. 1739.

#86-1535

THE

HYSTORY

OF THE

LIFE AND REIGN

OF KING EDWARD

THE BLACK

KING EDWARD THE FIFTH OF ENGLAND,

SON TO KING HENRY THE THIRD; AND HIS
PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

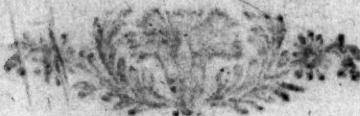
ON WHICH HISTORY IS FOUND A PLAY
WRITTEN BY THOMAS CLOWDIE

EDWARD AND ELIZABETH;

NEW IN REVISION; AS ALSO DRAMATIZED IN COUNT-GREEVES

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE-HISTORY.

WITH A GEORGIAN DEDICATION TO HIS
PRINCE-REGENT; THE HON. THOMAS SAW



BY J. LONDON

PUBLISHED BY T. COOK, IN THE GRAY-IN-PALACE-YARD,
M.DCCLXXX.

THE HISTORY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

BEFORE we take notice of the Life of this English Prince, we must look back on that of his Father, King Henry the Third, (Son to King John) who was crown'd at ten Years old, in the Year 1216, in the City of Gloucester (a), by the Bishops of Bath and Winchester.

The Earl Marshal (Earl of Pembroke) was unanimously chosen his Guardian and Governor, who continued to his Death to cultivate every Branch of Honour in the Mind of his young Pupil. The Death of this worthy Nobleman was not only a Loss to this young King, but the Nation in general. He was interr'd in the Temple Church, where his Figure is yet to be seen in a Coat of Mail. The

(a) Gloucester, a City in the West of England, from whence the County takes its Name, is situated on the East of the Severn, the second River in England, in the time of the Romans a powerful Colony. It is now a Place of great Trade; beautify'd with many fair Churches, the Cathedral famous for its Whispering place. King Edward's Shrine is in this Church, who lies interr'd under an Alabaster Tomb, and near him Curthose, the Son of William the Conqueror. It was taken from the Barons by our Edward. The Whispering place is beyond the Choir, in the form of a Semi-circle, with Corners, that if any one whisper at one End, it is heard distinctly at the other.

King in 1227, took upon him the sovereign Rule, after being crown'd the second time.

In the Year 1237, a strange Prodigy was seen in *Yorkshire*. Two Armies rising from the Earth, join'd their Battles, and sunk under ground ; but we are not to believe all the Stories of the Monkish Legends.

In the Year 1239, June the 16th, Prince *Edward*, the Subject of the Play, and this little History, was born.

In the Year 1240, several *English* Noblemen, under the Banner of the Crois, made an Expedition to the *Holy Land*, under the Command of *Richard, Earl of Cornwall*.

In 1245, King *Henry* rebuilt *Westminster-Abbey*, which is the same Structure as it now remains.

But as soon as ever he was left to himself, Turmoils began to appear in the State ; and as *Baker*, in his *Chronicle*, writes, nothing but Grievances all the long time of his Reign, which were chiefly owing to the King's conferring upon Foreigners the greatest Trusts of Offices and Power ; listening to their Counsels, and oppressing the Subject, by their pernicious Advice, he disannuls the Charters he had granted before, and, to raise Money, makes a new Seal, issuing out Orders that all former Grants were cancell'd, unless sealed with this new Seal. He gives *Barkhamsted-Castle* to *Walleran*, a Dutchman, of right belonging to his Brother *Richard of Cornwall*.

By the Advice of the Earl of *March*, he goes over to *France* ; and in order to this fruitless Expedition drain'd the Subject, to carry it on ; but returned in a Year afterwards, without doing any thing but spending his Money and Time to no purpose. Yet to make the Affair worse, he brought a great number of Foreigners to be rewarded in *England* : all his chief Counsellors, *Bishops*, *Earls*, and

and *Barons* of the *Kingdom*, are remoy'd, and *Sirens* prefer'd to fill their Places. To add more to these Grievances, he weds the Daughter of *Raymond*, Earl of *Provence*, without any other Dowry, than a numerous poor Kindred, who were continually hanging upon him for Support.

These Grievances, with many others, occasion'd the *Barons Wars*, who powerfully rose to defend their sinking Privileges, favour'd by the Welsh Prince *Lewellin*.

The King, to oppose their Forces, call'd in an Host of Foreigners, and to pay them, raised Money by violent Courses; but that not being sufficient, he apply'd to his Parliament for more, but being denied a Supply, he was obliged to sell the Plate and Jewels of the Crown to the City of *London*.

We find little mention of Prince *Edward*, till he was made Governor of *Gascony* (*b*), by his Father King *Henry*, to the prejudice of the valiant *Montford*, Earl of *Leicester*, which was the means of many Commotions in the Provinces of *France* belonging to the *English*.

King *Henry* came in Person to relieve his Son, and before the Winter approached settled every thing in a profound Peace; and to strengthen his Interest, prevailed upon *Alphonso* King of *Castile*, to give his Sister in Marriage to our young Hero Prince *Edward*.

The King's Expedition to his foreign Dominions, cost him more than they would have sold for; and when he was told of this great Expence by one about him, he reply'd, *For Heaven's sake*,

(*b*) *Gascony*, a Province in *France*, then one of the English Acquisitions. It lies between the *British Sea* on the West, and *Spain* to the South. It is Part of the ancient *Aquitania* of the Romans, afterwards called *Novempopulonia*. It gave the Title of Dukes of *Aquitain* to the Kings of *England*; and we have to this time a Person that represents the Duke of *Aquitain* (as well as *Normandy*) in the Coronation Solemnity.

mention it not, for fear it should make the Hearers stand confounded at the Relation.

When King Henry had settled this important Affair, he sent his Son Prince Edward with a noble Equipage to *Castile*, in order for espousing the Sister of that Monarch; where he was received with all the Marks of Love, with the strictest Amity. And tho' Princes often wed for Interest, yet this illustrious Pair conceiv'd a Love for each other, equal to the Courtship of many Years.

When the happy Couple arriv'd in *England*, King Henry settled upon his Son, and the Princess's *Eleanor, Gascony, Ireland, Wales*, with the Revenue of *Bristol* in *Somersetshire*, *Stamford*, and *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*. But *Wales* would not acknowledge Prince Edward for its Lord; therefore he rais'd a Power to subdue the hardy *Welch*, who under Prince *Lewellin ap Griffith* recover'd many Places that the *English* had formerly conquer'd.

The Season prov'd so bad, that Prince Edward was oblig'd to return, while Prince *Lewellin* ravag'd the Country even to the Walls of *Chester*. When Prince Edward complain'd to the King of the Conquest of the *Welch* Prince, the King told him, *Wales* was his own by Gift, therefore he ought to gain Honour in his Youth, for he himself was otherwise employ'd.

The Principality of *Wales* was very much destroy'd by the flying Armies of the Barons and *Ewelain*. But our Hero now drawing his avenging Sword, gain'd several Conquests, particularly the *City of Bristol*, which he fined two thousand Marks. In this general Commotion he fortify'd *Windsor-Castle*, and following the Fortunes of his Father, he perform'd such Acts of Chivalry, that the King generally ow'd his Success to his Son's heroick Valour. At *Lewes* in *Sussex*, the Barons sent submissive Letters to the King; intimating they ow'd him

him all Obedience, but vow'd Revenge to all his Adherents. But the King rejected with Scorn their Offers, sending in return, Letters of Defiance. The *King of the Romans*, and *Prince Edward* did the same.

Upon this, both Parties provided for an Engagement, and a fierce Battle ensu'd. The brave *Earl of Leicester*, at the Head of the *Barons*, set upon that Wing commanded by the King and his Brother, rightly judging, that if they were taken Prisoners, or defeated, the *Barons* would easily conquer the rest of the Forces.

As for *Prince Edward*, he with the Flower of his Army furiously charg'd the *Londoners*, who, tho' very numerous, fled at the Terror of his Arms! But while his martial Rage transported him too far, the Earls of *Leicester* and *Gloucester* had defeated the Troops of King *Henry*, and taken him and his Brother Prisoners.

Our victorious Prince returning from the Pursuit of the *Londoners*, instead of the Advantage gain'd, was oblig'd to surrender himself as an Hostage, for the Conclusion of a Peace: Being imprison'd sometimes in *Wallingford-Castle*, *Dover-Castle*, and other Places of Strength; and lastly at *Hereford*, from whence he made his Escape, and arriv'd safely to the Earl of *Gloucester's* Party at *Wigmore*, by the means of a swift Horse procur'd by that Earl, who had abandon'd the *Baron's* Party, and adher'd to that of the Crown.

In short, the People of *England*, that fomented the *Barons War*, found in the Place of one Tyrant they had many hundreds, therefore their Miseries increas'd in proportion to the Number of their Masters, and instead of *Monarchy*, *Anarchy* began to take place.

The noble Prince soon gather'd a powerful Army, at whose Head he made several considerable Conquests,

Conquest, changing the Face of Affairs in the King's favour, assisted by the Earl of Gloucester; what was said before, was the Means of his Liberty.

Monsford and the Welch Prince had their Conquests in Wales, and advanced by long Marches into England, intending to lay Siege to Worcester. Monsford had King Henry in his Army, as a Sanction for his Depredations, but indeed nothing more than a Prisoner.

Prince Edward hearing of Monsford's approach, march'd at the Head of half his Army to give him Battle, while the Earl of Gloucester, with the rest, got between him and Kenelworth Castle, (c) where he engag'd the Enemy, discomfited them, and kill'd Monsford, after an obstinate Defence. In this Battle King Henry was wounded in the Shoulder, and in danger of Death; 'till he cry'd out, *I am Henry your King*, which the Prince understanding, flew to his Relief, and his Blessing, leaving him a Reward for the Safety of his Person, 'till he had endevor'd the Battle with a complete Victory.

King Henry thus restored to Liberty by the Valour of His Son, was once more peaceably seated on the Throne of England. The

(c) *Kenelworth*, a noble, beautiful, and strong Castle in *Worcestershire*, near *Kenelworth*. This Castle in this King's Reign (over the French) had a Siege of six Months, and when surrendered, a Proclamation was issued to this effect:

That every Person that had bore Arms against King Henry the Third, should pay five Years Rent of their Lands, which was issued *Dicimus de Kenelworth*. In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was given to *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, who spent large Sums of Money to repair and beautify it; and at that time it was numbered in the first Rate for Beauty and Strength in England. There is a Story goes, that Queen Elizabeth viewing the House, thought it would be compleat, if a Court-Yard was raised before the Front. When the Queen went to see *Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, was so expeditious, that in the Morning, at the Queen's Uprising, the looking out of the Window saw the Court was finished to the no little Surprise of her Majesty.

The noble Prince Edward finding every thing in Tranquility, was resolv'd to draw his Sword against the Enemies of Christianity, who had ruin'd many of the Towns and Cities in the Holy Land. He therefore embark'd for France, accompanied by his Brother Edmund, and Henry, eldest Son to the King of the Romans, the Earls of Gloucester, Warren, and Pembroke, with an hundred and twenty other Knights.

King Lewis join'd with him in this Expedition, furnishing Prince Edward with thirty thousand Marks, having for his Security the Province of Gascony. This Expedition was undertaken in the Year 1270.

He arriv'd after many Adventures in the Island of Sicily, (a) with his dear Prince Edward. There he waited some time for the promis'd Succours from King

(a) Sicily, a very large Island, in the Mediterranean, at the South-west Point of Italy. By *Diodorus Siculus*, supposed to be once join'd to Italy, and separated from it by the Strength of the Ocean, the Channel now between 'em is not above half a League. It is abundantly fruitful. The Romans were wont to call it the Granary of their Republick and Naples of Rome. It abounds with Castles, Sheep, &c. Honey, Wine, and Oil. It had in the early Time of the Romans Seventy three Cities, in the second Punic War they were reduced to sixty-six.

The Phoenicians were supposed to be the first Inhabitants. This Island is famous, or rather infamous for the *Strait of Messina*. Peter of Aragon (formerly a Kingdom, now a Province of Spain) gave Orders to massacre all the French upon Lippe-Bay, in the Year 1281, at the time of Evening-Prayers. This Island now belongs to Spain, and gives Title to the King's eldest Son. The Strait between this Island and Italy is famous in poetical History for *Syldus* and *Charybdis*, where they are called two Terrible Monsters, in the Shape of Women with Dogs Heads, that devoured the unwary Sailors if they steer'd not an even Course between 'em. What gives rise to this fictitious Story is, that the Channel is so full of dangerous Rocks, that in the least foul Weather, 'tis very hazardous to navigate through that Channel. It is become a Proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens, utare Charybdis, to fall from a *les*; into a greater Mischief, or out of the Frying-pan into the Fire.*

King Lewis. But that Monarch, paying the Debt
of Nature, the Hopes of Prince Edward fell to
the ground.

H This Disappointment griev'd our Hero sorely,
and his Friends importun'd him to return to his
native Country, but he made 'em this noble Re-
ply, That if all abandon'd him, he was resolved to
go, if he had no other Attendant but his Groom.

We will leave our noble Prince in Sicily, and re-
turn to England, in order to accompany King Hen-
ry to his Tomb.

In the last Year of this Monarch's Reign, there
arose many Contests between the Monks and Citi-
zens of Norwich, insomuch that the Citizens burnt
their noble Cathedral, and sacrilegiously took
away their consecrated Plate, and Library. This
violent Proceeding so enraged the King, that he
sent Trivet, Chief Justice, with sufficient Power to
try 'em.

He convicted great Numbers, most of whom
were dragg'd about the Streets of Norwich, and af-
terwards hang'd.

King Henry went in Person to see Justice done
upon those factious Citizens, and could not help
shedding Tears, when he beheld the Ruin of the
Cathedral. In his return from Norwich he was
seiz'd with a lingering Illness, that never left him
'till he expired, on Nov. 20. 1272.

As to his Person, he was of a middle Stature,
but well proportion'd; but his Mind was so varia-
ble, that it is difficult to give any Account of it.
He was naturally wilful and passionate, easily pro-
vok'd to Anger, and as soon appeas'd; fickle and
unconstant, both in Love and Hatred; yet by Na-
ture, easy, and merciful, so that if he sometimes
acted too rigorously, it should be imputed to the
chief in the Ministry. He was remarkable for his
Piety and Chastity. Lewellin, the Welch Prince,
used

used to say, that he dreaded more the Force of his Arms, than all his Troops.

His Body was cloath'd in royal Pomp, and interr'd under the high Alter, near the Shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abby.

In this Monarch's Reign was coined the first Piece of Gold that pass'd current for twenty Shillings.

At the Death of King Henry, the Body of the Nobility and Commonalty resolv'd to proclaim Prince Edward King of England, tho' absent, and no certainty whether he was alive or dead.

We left him in the Island of Sicily, without any hope of Succour to carry Assistance for the Relief of distressed Christianity, which fail'd him on the Death of Lewis.

But Lewis his Son succeeding, he carried Forces to Prince Edward, where they jointly resolv'd to take Tunis from the Saracens, a Port in those Days as now, infamous for Pirates, situated on the African Shore, over against Sicily, an Island in the Mediterranean.

They had no sooner form'd the Siege of Tunis, but their implacable Enemy the Plague raged uncontroll'd among them, that devor'd many Christians, among whom King Lewis's Son Francis. Their Bodies were carried to France, there to receive the funeral Rites. Boniface the Eighth Pope of Rome, made him a Saint, and his Vigil is kept on the 29th of August, the Day he embark'd for the Holy War; for, as Fuller says, Angels have a great Power in making Saints in Rome. Had he not paid for it, or at least somebody for him, I fear his Title of Saint would have been forgot.

Our Harry notwithstanding, continued the Siege of Tunis, and forc'd them to surrender on these Terms to be pay'd forty thousand Crowns for Ransom of their City. To receive Christian Priests, freely to use the Exercise of their Religion,

that they should set free from their Chains all the Christian Captives in their Dominions, and defray the Expence of the Expedition against them. They were oblig'd to comply with these hard Articles, tho' much against their Inclinations.

Prince Edward bore such a hatred against the Enemies of the Christian Religion, that he was hardly persuaded from sacking the Town, and putting the Inhabitants to death. However, his Share of the Conquest he committed to the Flames, not suffering his Troops to touch any thing that belong'd to those Infidels; giving this Reason, That Coals taken out of such a Fire, would sooner burn their Houses, than warm their Fingers.

Our English Hero (after the Conquest of Tunis) set sail for the *Holy Land*, with his illustrious Consort, then great with Child, and his brave Countrymen, and arriv'd safe with a prosperous Gale at *Ptolemais*. (d)

The Arrival of this Prince, rouz'd the drooping Courage of the harassed Christians, who were almost brought to the utmost Extremity, having the Morning before his Arrival resolved to render the City to the Prince of Syria in three Days. But this timely Succour gave the Garrison such bold Courage, that they had no other Intention than holding it out 'till the last Man.

Prince Edward, having fill'd the City with all Necessaries, march'd at the head of six thousand Men, in order to besiege *Nazareth*, (e) which he took by Storm,

(d) *Ptolemais*, (or *Aca*) a Sea-Port in *Phenicia*. The Romans fix'd a Colony here. From this Place the Knights of St. John of *Jerusalem*, after the Loss of the *Holy Land*, removed their Banner to *Rhodes*, and from thence (after *Rhodes* was taken by *Solyman the Magnificent*) to the *Island of Melita*, or *Malta*.

(e) *Nazareth*, a City of the ancient *Judea*, thirty Leagues from *Jerusalem* to the South, built upon the Ascent of a Mountain, *Hilka*, the Mother of *Constantine the Great*, built

Storm, the Garrison falling by the Edge of his victorious Sword. At that Place he had Intelligence that a great Body of *Turks* were assembled at a Town ten Leagues from *Nazareth*; he march'd in the Silence of the Night, and came upon them so unexpectedly, that they were soon put to flight, leaving a thousand of their Companions dead in the Field of Battle, in token of our Prince's Victory.

In all these Battles, the *Prince* gave sufficient Proof of his Courage and Conduct, ever charging at the Head of his Troops.

After many Victories, he march'd back to *Ptolemais*, where his dear *Prince's* *Elanora*, made him Father of a Daughter, who bore the name of the City where she was born.

The *Saracens* dreading the Force of our *English* Prince's Sword, sought Means to cut him off by Treachery, which they thus contriv'd:

The Admiral of *Joppa* gave private Notice to *Prince Edward*, that his Conscience troubled him, and he had no other Method to quiet it, but by turning Christian. He employ'd *Anzazim*, a cunning *Saracen* to transact the Business between him and the Prince, who carried it on so artfully, that he soon got into the good Graces of this generous and unsuspecting Hero.

Anzazim went often between the *Prince* and the *Admiral*, ere he could find a proper time to execute his damnable Purpose; but one Morning coming early from the *Admiral* with Letters to the *Prince*, he found him in Bed, and while he was perusing the Letters, the Villain stabb'd him in the Arm, with a poisoned Poniard; but ere the Homicide could repeat his Blow, the *Prince* threw him down

built there a noble Church, which was destroy'd by the *Saracens*, and its Ruins remain. The *Turks* call all Christians *Nazarenes*; from this City; it still gives the empty Title of Archbishop to the City of *Bariatta* in *Apulia*, a Province of *Italy*.

with his Foot, and wresting the Poniard from the Traitor's Hand, struck him dead, yet in the struggle he wounded himself in the Forehead.

The Wounds he receiv'd, were so dangerous thro' the working of the Poison, that his Physicians gave little hopes of his Life.

The Princess was inconsolable, and nearer Death than the Prince her Husband. An Arabian Physician hearing of the Danger the good Prince was in, declar'd if any Person would endanger his own Life to saye that of Prince Edward's, in all probability, it might be done, if they would venture to suck His Wounds. Tho' the Prince was ador'd by his Followers, yet no one was so hardy to venture his Life for him, unless in Battle. But this Remedy coming to the Ears of the Princess Elano-
ra, she set at nought the Danger, and immediately, maugre the Reluctance of the Prince, apply'd the Remedy, and by the Blessing of Heaven, wrought an infallible Cure, to the Joy of all his Army; and in fifteen Days he was able to lead his Troops on any new Enterprize.

His Army vow'd Revenge on the Admiral of Joppa. (f) But that cunning Saracen clear'd himself to the Prince, and avoided the final Destruction that hung o'er his Head.

Our Hero finding no Encouragement, or Assistance from the Princes of Europe, resolv'd to return home. Many of the English Nobility went as far

(f) Joppa, a maritime City in Palestine, now called Jaffa, upon the Mediterranean, seven Leagues from Jerusalem, one of the antientest Cities in the World, supposed to be founded by Japetus the Son of Noah. At this Port, Jonas took shipping for Tharsus; it was taken from the Saracens by Godfrey of Bologne, retaken from the Christians by Saladin, afterwards recovered by Richard the First, King of England, and afterwards in the Year 1252, seized by the Saracens, and at present a poor insignificant Place, inhabited chiefly by Fishermen, famous for nothing but their excellent Soap, wherewith the Turks make their Wash-Balls.

as the *Alpes* (g) in Savoy to attend the coming of their much lov'd Monarch.

Prince Edward first arriv'd in Sicily, where he was entertain'd by Charles the King of that Island, according to his Birth and Valour. While he was receiving the Honours due to his great Merit, he was acquainted with the Death of his royal Father, and his eldest Son by the Princess *Elanora*, whom he left in England, and it was observ'd by the Sicilian King, he griev'd more for the Death of his Father (tho' he gain'd a powerful Kingdom by it) than that of his own Son. When the King seem'd full of Astonishment at his Behaviour, he answer'd, the Loss of Children might be supplied, but the Loss of Parents was irreparable.

The King of Sicily conducted our Prince to the Court of Rome, where he was caref'd by Pope Gregory the Tenth, who had cultivated an Acquaintance with our Hero in the *Holy Land*: From thence he arriv'd in Burgundy, (b) where he was met by many of his overjoy'd Subjects. Near this Place he was challeng'd by the Earl of Chablon, Champion

(g) The *Alpes*, are a long Ridge of Mountains, which divide Italy from France and Germany. They begin at *Port Monaco*, a Port on the Mediterranean, belonging to the Republick of Genoa, and end at the Gulph of Carnaro, a Province depending on the Venetians in the Adriatick Sea. These Mountains are variously called by other Appellations, according to the several Territories they run thro', as the *Maritime Alpes*, the *Cottian Alpes*, *Greek Alpes*, the *Apennine Alpes*, the *Grison Alpes*, *Norician Alpes*, *Corinthian Alpes*, and *Pannonian Alpes*, exceeded for Length and Height by no Mountains in the World, except the *Andes* in *America*, which by some Authors are called the *Cordilleras*. They begin in the north Part of the great Kingdom of *Peru*, and are continued from thence, without any Interruption, for near a thousand Leagues; in 'em are many burning Mountains, abundance of large Rivers spring from 'em, where much Gold is found by the *Spaniards* and *Indians*, that inhabit their Borders.

(b) Burgundy, a rich Province in France, famous for its generous Wine; it is accounted one of the richest Dukedoms in that Kingdom.

Champion of Burgundy, to a Tournament; but our valorous Prince overcame his potent Adversary, by which Action he gain'd the Esteem of the whole French Nation. From thence he went to his own Province of Gascony, where he settled the Affairs of State to the Satisfaction of all his Subjects.

From thence he travel'd to Boloign (i), and embark'd for England, where he landed on the 25th of July, 1274.

Never was Prince receiv'd with such Joy by his People as our Hero ; and the press was so great at his Landing, that several People were smother'd to death in crowding to see their rever'd Monarch.

He was conducted to Tunbridge-Castle by the two Earls of Gloucester and Warren, who had the Care of the Kingdom in his Absence.

On the nineteenth of August of the same Year, he, and his illustrious Princess (who had been a faithful Companion in all his Travels) were crown'd at Westminster, by Kilwarby Archibishop of Canterbury, in the Presence of Queen Eleanor his Mother, Alexander King of Scotland, and John Duke of Bretaign, with thousands of his most faithful Subjects.

To add more Grandeur to the noble Ceremony, there were five hundred beautiful Horses let loose for the benefit of those that could catch 'em.

Our new King Edward summon'd Lewellin Prince of Wales ; to appear at his Coronation, and do him Homage for his Principality ; but he refusing,

(i) Boloign, or Bologne, the Iccius Portus of Cæsar, from whence he embark'd to conquer Britain, a City of Picardy ; it is divided in two Parts, the Upper and the Lower. In the time of Constantine the Great, it was called Bononia. Henry the Seventh of England, in the Year 1483, reduc'd this City to a very low Condition, which was bought by Charles the Eighth of France. It was taken by Henry the Eighth in the Year 1544, who kept it till his Death. It is inhabited by as many English, &c. as French, by reason of its Vicinity to us.

fusing, was summon'd to Parliament the following Year; but he disobey'd, alledging for his Excuse, that his Person might be in danger, requiring Hostages for his Safety, which much enrag'd the King. He therefore prepar'd to take Revenge for his Insolencies, and had the Promise of Fortune by taking several of his Vessels, in one of which was the Daughter of Earl *Montford*, *Lewellin's* betroth'd Spouse.

King Edward, to lessen her Misfortunes, gave her every thing but her Liberty. Her Ransom was proposed by the *Welch* Prince, but no Offers of paying Homage to the Crown of *England*, therefore the Ransom was refused, and in the Year 1276 the King levy'd Forces in order to subdue this haughty Prince. The King, to be near the Seat of War, order'd the Troops to rendezvous at *Shrewsbury*, where the Courts of Exchequer and King's Bench were fixt. He enter'd *Wales* with Fire and Sword, and drove the *Welch* into their almost inaccessible Mountains.

Lewellin finding it vain to resist so potent a Monarch, sued for Peace, which was granted on very hard Conditions. However, when every thing was sign'd, the King, to shew the nobleness of his Soul, releas'd him from many of the hardest, return'd him his Spouse, and the more to honour him, was present at his Marriage.

While he was extending his Conquests at home, he gained by the Death of the Mother to his Queen, *Pontbieu* (*k*) in *Picardy* (*l*), with other Appen-

(*k*) *Pontbieu* (*Ponticum*) a County of *Picardy* (a Province of France in the North.) The chief Towns are *Abbeville* on the River *Somme*, *Montrevelie*, &c. This County was given to the Crown of *England*, as a Dower to the Princess *Eleanor*, Wife to our *Edward the First*, at the Decease of the Queen of *Castile*, afterwards enjoy'd by King *Edward the Second*, and *Third*; and remain'd in the Possession of the *English* till it was lost with the rest of the Acquisitions in *France*, in the Reign of *Charles the*

pendages in that Provinces. King Edward the same Year imbarke'd for France, where he met King Philip at Amiens (m), to pay homage for Poictiers, and Gascony.

At his Return to England, he took great care of the Coin of the Nation, which had been much debas'd by Coiners, Clippers, and Counterfeits ; and to prevent these Mischiefs for the future, all the Jews in England were imprisoned in one day ; and being legally tried and convicted, there were no less than two hundred and eighty of both Sexes hang'd, besides a greater number fined.

Tho' this noble King had treated Lewellin Prince of Wales, more like his Equal than a feudatory Prince, gaining most of the Welch Nobility by his Munificence ; yet the Prophecy of Merlin, their Welch Oracle, That Prince Lewellin should wear the Crown of the Seventh, when the English were forced to be contented with their own fertile Dominions in England and Ireland.

(l) Picardy is situated near the Low Countries, between Champagne to the East ; Hainault and Artois, to the North ; the British Sea and Normandy, to the West ; and the Isle of France, to the South. The Rivers that water this Province, are the Somme, the Ouse, the Aische, the Canche, which branch out in many other smaller Streams.

(m) Amiens, the chief City of the Province of Picardy, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of Rheims. It is situated upon the River Somme, one of the Capital Rivers of France, midway between Calais and Paris. It was a long time the Frontier Town of France. This City was surprized by the Spaniards, in the Year 1597 ; but soon after regain'd by their victorious Monarch, Henry the Fourth of France. It was built by the Emperor Antoninus Pius, and by him called Samarobriga, that is, a Bridge upon Samar (now the Somme.) In their Cathedral Church of Notre Dame (our Lady) they shew you the real Head (they say) of St. John the Baptist, which was brought by a Gentleman of Picardy, at the taking of Constantinople in 1204. There is an historical Treatise of this Head, written in French and Latin, by the Sieur de Gange ; wherein is prov'd the Veracity of its being St. John's. — And any Person may believe it that will ; but I am assur'd, if all the pretended Heads of St. John were put together, then he would be deem'd a many headed-Monster.

Brute their first Monarch, had such an Effect upon that hot-blooded People, that they once more took up arms, in hope of verifying the Prophecy.

David, the Brother of the Welch Prince, who had been laden with Favours from our worthy King *Edward*, was the first that persuaded *Llewellyn* to struggle for his Right of Birth. They surprized *Lord Clifford*, the King's Regent in *Wales*, killed many of his Servants in the Defence of their Master, bound the Lord *Clifford*, and sent him Prisoner to the Mountains of *Snowdon* (x), committing great Devastations, laying waste the adjacent Country round.

The King hearing the News of this Revolt, prepared to quell it in the Infancy, fearing Time would make it more strong and stubborn, he marched his Army into *Wales*. When he had arrived at *Bangor* (o), he formed a Bridge of Boats over the River *Menai*, that join'd with the Isle of *Anglesey* (p).

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(x) *Snowdon*, a large Ridge of Mountains in *Caernarvonshire*, accounted the highest in *Wales*; they are called by *Camden* the British Alps, they divide the County of *Caernarvonshire*. Among these Mountains, the Welch shelter'd themselves from the Roman Excursions; and in all the Wars of *Wales* these Hills baffled all the Arts of their Invaders. There are many Ruins of Castles and Fortifications remaining to this day. From these Mountains several Rivers in *Wales* have their Spring that bury their Streams in the Sea.

(o) *Bangor*, an old Roman Town in *Flintshire*, famous for a large Body of Monks, upwards of two thousand; who as *Bede* says, *Qui omnes de labore manuum suarum vivere solent*, who earn'd their Living by the Labour of their Hands; I fear, if the Religious of these Days should follow their Example, their Livings would be very poor. Two hundred of these industrious Monks were slain by *Edifred*, a Pagan *Saxon*, for imploring the Assistance of Heaven in defence against his tyrannous Arms. It is suppos'd to be the first Bishop's See in *Wales*. There is nothing now remaining of this famous Monastery, but two of its Gates a Mile asunder; the one called *Port-Hogan*, the other *Port-Glyn*: However, this *Bangor* could not be that

which

Many of the King's Party passing over the Bridge of Boats to view the Country, were so alarmed by the clamorous Welch, that came to oppose them, that many were drowned in their precipitant Return.

The Welch looking upon this Accident as a Fore-runner of Merlin's Prophecy, persuaded their Prince to come down from the Mountains, and give the King Battle ; but their Persuasions proved fatal, for the two Armies joining Battle, their Prince was slain, and his Troops intirely defeated.

The Welch were so much discourag'd, finding their Prophecy fulfilled in a manner they little expected, (for the Head of Lewellin was placed upon a Pinnacle of the Tower in London, crowned with Ivy, the same with Brute) that they gave up all hopes of being a Principality : Besides the ungrateful David was taken Prisoner, suffered Death worthy his Baseness, and with him the ancient Line of the Welch Princes ended.

In April 1234, Prince Edward was born at Caernarvon, call'd Edward of Caernarvon, from the Place of his Birth, which has ever since gave Title to the King of England's eldest Son. Thus fell that long-defended Province to the Crown of England, which shows the Valour of the Welch that had defended it many Ages, against innumerable Invaders.

King Edward enjoy'd a profound Peace for near six Years ; which time he worthily employed in settling the State of the Nation.

In which Edward made his Bridge of Boats to cross into Anglesey. The Monks Bangor being seated in Flintshire.

(p) Anglesey (the ancient Mona) call'd so by the English Conquest, is surrounded by the Irish Sea, and what is called the River Menay, is only a small Strait (about a hundred Yards over between Anglesey and Bangor) of the Sea. Here is a Horse-Ferry to pass from the Island to Bangor, and from Bangor to the Island to, and from Ireland. Anglesey is one of the Welch Counties, and much more fruitful than any of the rest.

In the Year 1286, he was invited by the King of France, to be a Mediator between him and the Kings of Arragon and Castile, where our Monarch and his much-lov'd Queen, sojourned three full Years, and then returned to his native Country, to the enlivening the Hearts of his Subjects.

Shortly after, as a true Father of his Country, he undertook the purging of the Kingdom from all Corruptions and Oppressions of his Officers, (a great Undertaking!) There were many found guilty: among the rest, was Sir Thomas Weyland, the King's Chief-Justice, who had all his Goods confiscated, and, as a farther Punishment, banish'd the Realm.

In the Year 1290, the Jews were extirpated the Kingdom. The same Year in a Journey towards Scotland, that excellent Princess Queen Eleanor, the constant Attendant of her noble Husband, paid the Tribute of Nature, which the greatest Monarch in the World is not exempt from. She died near Bolingbroke in Lincolnshire, and left behind her a Monarch inconsolable for her irreparable Loss. She was intomb'd at the Feet of her Father-in-law, King Henry the Third, in Westminster-Abbey.

In the Year 1290, the King took possession of the Crown of Scotland, after many Debates concerning it; and while he was employ'd in settling the Affairs of that Kingdom, his Mother Queen Eleanor died, which called him home to settle the Solemnity of her Funeral.

On the 19th Day of November 1292, King Edward settled the Crown of Scotland on the Head of John Baliol, proved the lawful Heir by the Scottish States. He and the Convention of the Nobles first signing this following Agreement.

" That the said John Baliol, should have Seizn
" and Possession of that Kingdom, with all its
" Appurtenances, upon that Condition, that he

" Should rightly and justly govern the People sub-
" ject to him, that none might have occasion to
" complain of Injustice, nor the King (King Ed-
" ward) as Superior Lord of the Kingdom to in-
" terpose his Authority; always reserving the
" Right of the King of England, and his Heirs in
" such Cases when he would make use of it."

Thus did our Monarch fill up the Train of his own Grandeur, in establishing that Kingdom, not long after, he had occasion to manifest his Authority.

Maudulph, Earl of Fife, had received from Edward of Berwick, several Lands in the County of Fife, which the King of Scotland took from him. *Maudulph appealed to King Edward for Redress of this Grievance.*

Babul was summoned to appear before the Parliament of England, to answer for this Contempt of the King's Authority.

He appeared according to the Summons, but not allowing the King's Prerogative, three of his chief Castles were seized, which so alarm'd him, that he sued for Pardon, delivering a Petition to the Parliament, wherein he acknowledged the King's Superiority. But this Proceeding only bent his Mind to think of Revenge for the Contempt he had received. While this Affair was transacting, a War broke out in Normandy, upon a very slight Occasion. A Norman being killed accidentally by an Englishman; the Normans to revenge his Death slew the English wherever they met 'em, and hung one up at the Mast of a Ship. Which to revenge, a Fleet of sixty Sail of English attacked three hundred of the French laden with Wine, and brought them in Triumph to England.

The French King demanded Restitution from King Edward, summoning him to give an Account of this Proceeding, as Lord of Gascony. But Edward

word, slighting the Summons, - the French King took several Places in Gascony. The Scots in the mean time leaguing with the French, made Preparations to shake off the English Yoke.

In the Year 1296, King John of Scotland by Proclamation, declared he would no longer acknowledge King Edward, as his Superior, but sent him Defiance.

This rouzed our English Lion, who with an Army of brave Spirits, who were resolv'd to die, rather than their King should be affronted.

The King in Person, march'd into Scotland, routing the Enemy wherever he met them, and in one Battle took ten thousand Prisoners; among which, were seven Barons, a hundred Knights, and thirty-one Squires. In another Engagement, he slew upwards of twenty-two thousand. In short, he made such havock wherever he moved, that brought Scotland to the utmost Distress, and compelled 'em once more to sue for Pardon, which the merciful King Edward granted; affording to himself his former Rights, only bringing away with him the Regalia of Scotland. But the turbulent Scots, under the Conduct of Wallis, a bold and daring Chief, gave King Edward much Trouble, insomuch that he was obliged to return from Flanders, where he went to the Assistance of the Earl of that Country, once more to head his Forces against the renown'd Wallis, that had acquired the Title of the Scottish Champion. The 21st of July, he came in sight of the Enemy commanded by this hardy Warrior. The Scots setting up a terrible Outcry frighted the King's Horse, which he was just mounting, that he threw him over his Head, and with his Heels broke two of the King's Ribs, who notwithstanding his excessive Pain, led on his Army to the Assault.

Wallis's

Wallis's Army, according to some Authors, amounted to a hundred thousand Men, when he gave Battle to the *English*. But their Numbers little avail'd them, tho' far superior, for the victorious *Edward* left sixty thousand dead in the Field, and compell'd *Wallis* and many of his Commanders to seek their Safety in the Swiftness of their Heels, and returned in Triumph to *London*.

This glorious Monarch, to strengthen his Alliance, wedded the Sister to the King of *France*, in the 60th Year of his Age; and after many Expeditions into *Scotland*, he at last subdued that haughty People in Appearance. But when he least expected it, King *Robert*, who had lived in a most dissolute and abandoned Condition, once more stir'd up the latent Fire of the *Scots*, attack'd the Earl of *Pembroke*, and defeated him, and chased the Earl of *Gloucester* out of the Kingdom.

But this so enrag'd our illustrious *Edward*, that he raised a most powerful Army, with a Resolution to punish severely their Perfidy.

*But Death, that fatal Messenger, that brings
Unwelcome Tiding to the Beds of Kings,*

Arrested him in his Expedition to *Scotland*, and finding he could not free himself from his mortal Summons, he order'd Prince *Edward* to be brought before him, and adjur'd him to fulfil his Desires. First, that he would carry his Bones with him into *Scotland*, till he had entirely conquer'd that rebellious Nation. Next, that he would carry his Heart into the *Holy Land*, with a hundred and forty Knights design'd for that Expedition. His Distemper increasing, he was put in mind of his approaching Dissolution, when he broke forth into this memorable Ejaculation: O Lord of Heaven and Earth! if thou thinkest meet that I should

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continue on Earth for the good of my Subjects, I am ready to venture my Life in their Defence; if not, thy divine Will be done. But his Distemper getting the better of him, he expir'd in the Arms of his Servants the seventh of July, 1307, in the sixty-eighth Year of his Age, after a triumphant Reign of thirty-four Years, seven Months, and one and twenty Days. His Body was deposited at the Head of King Henry his Father, in the Abbey-Church of Westminster, on the north side of Edward the Confessor's Tomb.

Thus ended the Life of this heroick King Edward, the first of that Name of the Norman Line, lamented by his Subjects as a publick Father. A Prince, as *Cambden*, our Historian expresses it, God seem'd to have pitched his Tent, and as well by his Courage and Wisdom, as by Gracefulness and Strength of Body, to have rais'd him to the highest Pitch of Majesty; so that he is deservedly ranked among the greatest Ornaments of Britain.

He was as much taller than any of his Subjects, as he was more courageous, swifter, and wiser, and was called *Edward Longbanks*, from his Strength and Celerity; of a comely and noble Aspect, having black and curl'd Hair, and Eyes often sparkling like Fire. He was born and bred to military Actions, yet his Wit and Understanding were equal to his Valour and Bravery, and he had both an Ability of Judgment within himself, and a Willingness to hear the Judgment of others: He was a wise Observer of Opportunity, wary, and provident of his own Affairs, vigilant and vigorous in the Business of the Nation, severe to a Degree in Acts of Justice, not easily reconciled when thoroughly provoked; equal to his Father in Continency, and far superior in other Qualities of Mind and Body. He was an excellent

Governor of himself, his Family, and Dominions; yet his Vigour and noble Ambition would sometimes overflow its bounds; so that his Valour and Power was more for Grandeur, than always for the Quiet of his Realms.

He raised the Sovereignty of the Crown of England over that of Scotland, higher than any of his Predecessors: But leaving it not quite finished, after his Death the Dominion of England over Scotland lessen'd by Degrees 'till it came to nothing.

This victorious Prince had two Wives, the first his beloved *Eleanora*, by whom he had four Sons, and nine Daughters. And by the Second, the King of France his Sister, two Sons, *Thomas Earl of Norfolk*, and *Edmund Earl of Kent*.

In the twenty-seventh Year of this illustrious Prince's Reign, an Order was made concerning the Price of Provisions; a fat Cock to be sold at three-half-pence, a fat Capon at two-pence half-penny, two Pullets at three-half-pence, a fatted Goose at four-pence, a Mallard at three-half-pence, a Partridge at the same Price, a Pheasant four-pence, a Heron for six-pence (a Fowl now seldom eaten), a Plover at one Penny, a Swan for three Shillings, a Crane for one Shilling, a brace of Woodcocks for three-half-pence, a fatted Lamb from Christmas to Shrovetide for sixteen-pence, and all the Year afterwards for six-pence. Wheat was sold generally for twenty-pence a Quarter, and in many Places for sixteen-pence, remote from the Residence of the Court.

This heroick King was succeeded by his eldest Son *Edward of Caernarvon* in the 23d Year of his Age, but far inferior to his noble Father in every respect, which he began to shew even before his funeral Rites were perform'd, by recalling his former Favourite (banish'd by his Father, for his dissolute Life) *Piers Gaveston*, whom he rais'd from

to make *Gaveston*, to be Earl of *Cornwall*, Lord of *Dorset*, Lieutenant of the Realm, and Dispenser of all the Posts of Power in the Nation. Humbling those that seem'd the Peasants' former Enemies. Among these the virtuous *Walter Langton*, Bishop of *Chester*, felt his Indignation. This Worthy Prelate in his Father's Time advised the Prince not to associate with so vicious a Wretch as *Gaveston* was known to be. Therefore now the Power being in his Hands, he ordered him to be seized and imprisoned in *Wallingford Castle* (q); but we shall leave this weak Prince to finish his Reign with the Resignation of a Crown to his Son, that his Unfitness was not capable of supporting, with this Reflection, that Descendants from Heroes, often degenerate into Servility, and pusillanimous Princes are often Fathers to Sons, that rise to all the worthy Virtues of Heroes, which was verify'd in the Life and noble Actions of *Edward the Third*, the eldest born of this mis-led Prince.

The Author of the Play on this Subject confined himself to an Event which happened to that Prince in the *Holy Land*, at the Siege of *Tulk*, the ancient *Joppa*; I am assured that what he reign'd on this Occasion is so naturally blended with the real History, that it appears of a piece with it. The whole, if good judges may be depended upon,

shews

(q) *Wallingford*, formerly a large Town in *Berkshire* upon the *Thames*, with a strong Castle. Some Ages ago, it contained no less than twelve Churches; but now it has no more than two, and those meanly endowed from the Poverty of the Place, ten Miles from *Oxford*. It sends Members to Parliament. The Castle, by the Appearance of its Ruins, seems to have been a very strong one, surrounded with deep Ditches: and by the decay'd Out-works of the Town, it must have been six times the bigness it is at present. In the time of the *West-Saxons*, it was the Capital of *Berkshire*, and famous in the time of the *Romans*. It has a noble Bridge over the *Thames*.

The noble power to this will-lead Prince
Aitties of Histeres, which was arriv'd in the
site off'ren Tisپres to son's, that like to kill the worldy
Gentiles into Scavissia, had puttisimous Prince
desp'ition, esp't Declenches from I'jess, often in
desire was not despit o' V'appo I'gant, this Re-
K'federation to a Crown to his Son, that this Unite
leaves this warr Prince to f'nd his R'gio with the
dissolve in Wallingford C'fie (d); but we shall
in this H'stue, the org'eiy p'm to be f'nded any im-
posses with the sh'p'le now the Howr' being
known to be. Therefore, we org'eiy p'm to be f'nded any im-
possible'st'lye in Wallingford C'fie (d); but we shall
in this H'stue, the org'eiy p'm to be f'nded any im-
posses with the sh'p'le now the Howr' being
known to be. Therefore, we org'eiy p'm to be f'nded any im-
posses with the sh'p'le now the Howr' being
known to be. Therefore, we org'eiy p'm to be f'nded any im-
posses with the sh'p'le now the Howr' being
known to be. Therefore, we org'eiy p'm to be f'nded any im-



